

The Congress of Vienna

If you were an influential world leader during this time, what suggestions would you make now that Napoleon is gone?

Homework: Ch. 23-2



p. 180

The Congress of Vienna - 1814-1815

Goals

- To redraw the map of Europe after the Napoleonic era
- To provide some way of preserving the future peace of Europe.


The Big Four

- Metternich** - Austria - resisted change, supported the status quo, opposed liberals and reformers. Liberalism and nationalism, he believed, was not good.
- Castlereagh** - England - sought to achieve a balance of power on the continent by surround France with larger and stronger states.
- Hardenberg** - Prussia - sought to recover Prussian land lost to Napoleon and to gain additional land in northern Germany (Saxony)
- Czar Alexander I** - Russia - sought to establish *free and independent* Poland with himself as its king
- Talleyrand** - France - became a mediator when interests of Prussia and Russia clashed with those of England and Austria and thereby brought France into the ranks of the principal powers

Principles of the Settlement

1. **Legitimacy** - returning power to the ruling families deposed by more than two decades of revolutionary warfare. Bourbon rulers were restored in France, Spain and Naples. Dynasties were restored in Holland, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Modena. Papal States were returned to the Pope.
2. **Compensation** - territorial rewards for those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.
 - a. England received naval bases in Malta, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope
 - b. Austria recovered Italian province of Lombardy and awarded Venetia and Galicia (from Poland) and the Illyrian Provinces along the Adriatic
 - c. Russia was given most of Poland with the czar as King, as well as Finland and Bessarabia.
 - d. Prussia was given the Rhineland, 3/5 of Saxony, and part of Poland.
 - e. Sweden was given Norway
3. **Balance of Power** - the national boundaries of Europe were realigned so that one state could never again upset the international order and cause a general war. France was encircled by:
 - a. strengthening the Netherlands by uniting Belgium to Holland to form the Kingdom of the United Netherlands
 - b. Prussia received Rhenish lands bordering on the eastern French frontier
 - c. Switzerland received a guarantee of perpetual neutrality
 - d. Austrian influence over the Germanies was enhanced by creating the German Confederation \ of 39 states with Austria designated President of the Diet of the Confederation
 - e. Sardinia recovered its former territory in addition to Genoa




 Europe 1815. In a series of treaties following Napoleon's defeat, the European powers redrew the map of Europe to create the most stable territorial arrangement and ensure European security. At the center of Europe stood the German confederation, outlined here in red.

Enforcement of the Settlement


1. **The Holy Alliance** an idealistic and unpractical plan to squash the ideals and politics of the dual revolution that existed only on paper. No one except Alexander of Russia took it seriously, and it became a symbol of repression of liberal and revolutionary movements all over Europe.

2. **The Quadruple Alliance** Russia, Prussia, Austria and England - a concerted action to arrest the peace or balance of power. The great powers agreed to meet to solve each problem, not independently. Austria interpreted this as the great powers defending the status quo against any challenges



 **Holy Alliance.** Under the influence of the religious mysticism of the Russian Tsar Alexander I, Emperor Francis I of Austria and King Frederick William III of Prussia entered an accord to treat each other according to the precepts of the Christian religion. As a counterweight to the Quadruple Alliance, it served as a justification for repression against dissent.



 **Quadruple Alliance.** This Alliance grew out of the need of the Great Powers to create a stable Europe, and had as its initial impulse the creation of a buffer against a future French threat. Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia entered into the agreement as the basis for defining the balance of power in Europe.

The Congress System- 1815-1822 - European international relations were controlled by a series of meetings held by the great powers to monitor and defend the status quo. The principle of collective security required unanimity among members of the Quadruple Alliance.

Success and Failure

- Ignored and underestimated the liberal and nationalistic aspirations of the people
- Failed to see the impact the growing industrial revolution and the new alignment of social classes with new needs and issues it would create
- Maintained a balance of power in Europe until the unification of Germany in 1870-1871
- Prevented world war until 1914

Homework: Ch. 23-

